

Some fellows make good, while others get in good.

There's no place like a home with a doughboy in it.

Certain foreign lands would rather be fed than ruled.

The unspeakable Turk remains the immovable nuisance.

There's nothing like a blue law to make some people see red.

One trouble seems to be that there isn't enough earth to go round.

America is a big place, but it is not large enough for any bolshevik.

Bolsheviks may be relied upon eventually to destroy one another.

With the prospect of higher prices next fall, may summer last forever!

The man who brings home the bacon these days has got to have some reach.

The lowly sheep holds its head in the wool market higher than a giraffe.

The coal market may be colorless, but it's making a lot of fellows see blue.

At present there seems to be plenty of room for all who wish to fly across the sea.

The trouble with daylight saving is that the cows and chickens won't observe it.

Foreigners are seeking American goods. And so, it might be added, are Americans.

War is not necessary to enable an aviator to make a brilliant record as a brave man.

There isn't pie enough in the world to keep returning soldier boys from asking for more.

Many hands that once were raised against the cotton now serve notice on the potato bug.

Of course, the first question his sweetheart is going to ask is about those French girls.

We hope the typhus microbe won't agree to any armistice in the struggle with the bolshevik.

Mexico is just like some families: she's always trying to get the neighbors to take sides.

Somebody has to improve the language, because a soupbone doesn't land on water, that's all.

That tax on soda water is the last straw. And they will be rounding it out by putting one on the straw itself.

A Hun says the entente leaders muddled the peace treaty, but he probably can't think of a thing they overlooked.

The bolshevik in America is little more than a conversational quantity, who insists on being interesting, even at the risk of being irritating.

The enthusiasm of the patriotic gardener may not be dampened, but it's about the only part of his garden that has escaped a thorough soaking.

At prevailing prices as revealed in stock sales, the death of a cow is almost a financial disaster.

German propaganda didn't fool anybody but the Germans, and even they are beginning to come to.

In motorcar racing death lurks at every turn. Why, then, is motor racing classified as a sport?

It doesn't make any difference what a robber steals nowadays, he gets value received for his efforts.

The fellow who thinks he is important would be surprised if he knew what others think of him.

But what does a man gain by taking an airplane ride if he cannot tell his friends about it afterward?

English churches are advocating smoking during the services. They used to teach us we would if we did.

Girls are to learn how to prepare breakfast. Why not teach 'em something they'll use after getting married?

Argentina is rounding up foreign anarchists for deportation. Let the good work go on and spread.

No matter how much the price of hogs may drop it never seems to be enough to affect pork chops.

Now that we have peace in sight, it is up to us to join with other nations in seeing that it is permanent.

The ocean has been crossed by aircraft, and what man has done, man can do again, and probably better.

Airship development may easily result in making a navy for strictly aquatic purposes a secondary consideration.

A big husky who skips a rope to get in condition for a fight would do more good if he spent that time and energy in a garden.

FAMOUS PEACE TREATIES

By H. IRVING KING

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TREATY OF WASHINGTON, 1819.

A Peace Pact into Which the United States Introduced a Novel Idea.

The treaty between Spain and the United States signed at Washington in February of 1819 brought to an end a "state of war" which, without any actual proclamation, existed in fact between the two countries, and gave Florida to the latter. It was in this treaty that the United States introduced that novelty in diplomacy of paying for regions which it had previously obtained by conquest; a policy which was afterwards followed with regard to the treaties closing the Mexican war and the last war with Spain. The possession of Florida by Spain shut out Alabama and Mississippi from access to the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, which extended west; and by holding of Amelia Island at the mouth of the St. Mary's on the Atlantic was a constant irritation to Georgia. The Florida coast, both on the Atlantic and the Gulf, furnished rendezvous for pirates and smugglers and through the years of tumult from 1807 to 1815, while Spain was engaged in war in Europe and by revolt among her American colonies, criminals of all sorts from everywhere sought a refuge in Florida, where they were joined by runaway slaves from the United States.

Although the rebellion of the other colonies of Spanish-America did not spread to Florida, the mother country was unable to give effective aid to the governor of that colony and at one time the governor wrote to the American secretary of state saying that he would be obliged to ask the United States to take charge of the colony unless he received aid from Spain. The attitude of the United States toward the revolted South American colonies greatly irritated Spain and the United States was irritated by the fact that the British had used Florida as a base of operations in the war of 1812.

Beginning of a Border War.
Then there was another cause of quarrel. In settling up matters with the European powers after the Napoleonic wars the United States presented a little bill to Spain of over seven million dollars for damage done to American shipping—and Spain showed no disposition to settle up. During the war of 1812, Andrew Jackson invaded the territory of a nominally friendly power by seizing Pensacola and driving a British force from Fort Barrancas, after which he withdrew. Some months after the close of the war of 1812 there was another invasion of Florida. The British during the war had built a strong fort on the Appalachicola and did not evacuate it when the war closed. Instead the British commander stirred up the Indians, outlaws and negroes against

the United States, and a border war began. Having done this he departed, leaving a garrison in the fort well supplied with arms and ammunition, not only for their own use but enough for distribution to their fellows. Spain was appealed to in vain to take action and after waiting a year an American man-of-war proceeded to Fort Barrancas, destroyed the fort and its ammunition and dispersed its garrison. Florida had become an unbearable nuisance.

Now, by the treaty of 1795 between Spain and the United States, the former power had solemnly agreed that the Florida Indians should not be allowed to attack the United States. Spain not having kept that clause of the treaty General Jackson in 1817 was ordered to call upon the governors of Tennessee and Georgia for soldiers, to organize an army and to "adopt necessary measures to terminate a conflict which it has been the desire of the president to avoid, but which is now made necessary by their settled hostilities."

The British parliament and people cried out for war. Spain wanted to know if the United States was at war with her. If not she demanded the surrender of the captured places and the punishment of General Jackson. The French minister offered himself as intermediary and diplomatic discussion went on until on November 28, Secretary of State Adams sent an ultimatum to Spain. Jackson would not be even censured; the captured places would be restored when Spain gave guarantees for fulfilling treaty obligations; the Spanish officials in Florida must be punished for neglect of duty and an indemnity paid the United States to cover the expenses of the war. And he added: "We shall hear no more excuses from Spanish officials of their inability to perform their duty."

The French minister had secret instructions to back up Spain if the war was continued and England was waiting to see "how the cat jumped." Castlereagh saying that he had but to hold up his finger to place the United States and Great Britain at war again. Nevertheless the ultimatum of Mr. Adams cleared the atmosphere. Spain was making little or no progress against her revolted colonies in South America and Mr. Adams and the Spanish minister, Don Luis de Onís, began negotiations which were soon transferred from Washington to Madrid, finally resulting in the signing at Washington on February 22, 1819, of a treaty of "amity, settlements and limits."

TREATY OF PRETORIA, 1902.

The Strain Between the Transvaal and the British Government.

The United States of South Africa, which is now looming large in the affairs of the British empire, is one of the results of the treaty of Pretoria which closed the Boer war, begun in October of 1899.

For many years the relations between the Boer republic of the Transvaal and Cape Colony, lying to the south of it, had been strained with a resulting strain upon the relations between the Transvaal and the British government. The Orange Free State, lying between Cape Colony and the Transvaal, got along better with the British authorities, but when the war came threw its lot with the Boer republic. The principal cause of friction was the high-handed manner in which, under President Kruger, "Uitlanders," or aliens, in Transvaal were treated. The Boer, or native, population of the Transvaal was about 70,000 of whom 25,000 were voting citizens. The Uitlanders, five-sixths of whom spoke English, were estimated at about 180,000, nearly half of whom were male adults; and in December of 1895, according to Lord Bryce, their numbers were increasing at the rate of nearly 1,000 a week through arrivals from Cape Town alone, and it was estimated that should the deep levels of the mines go on prospering, by 1905 there would be an Uitlander population in the republic of half a million, or nearly eight times as many Uitlanders as natives. The Uitlander was practically excluded, except in a very limited and theoretical way, from a share in the government. But he was taxed until the Transvaal treasury was overflowing. And the Uitlanders were developing the country, conducting the large enterprises, and were the employers of labor on a large scale. Also the Transvaal government would not provide efficient police for the mines and refused to pass laws to keep liquor away from the natives.

Believed Themselves Superior.
The Boers treated the Uitlander, the British especially, with the utmost contempt, believed themselves a superior race and able to stand in arms any time against Great Britain.

Naturally friction was bound to occur, and matters went from bad to worse until the famous Jameson raid of 1895. Instigated by Cecil Rhodes, Doctor Jameson, a Scottish physician, started from Pretoria, a town in Bechuanaland, with a force of about 600 men, to capture the important Boer city of Johannesburg. He had counted

on a general uprising of the Uitlanders, but "somebody blundered." He was not supported and was taken prisoner on January 2, 1896. Jameson, the American mining engineer, John Hays Hammond, and several others of prominence among the Uitlanders, were thrown into prison. Jameson was sent to England for trial, where he was found guilty of violating the foreign enlistment act and sentenced to ten months imprisonment, but was let off through the efforts of the American government and banished from the country.

This raid gave an excuse to Kruger for more repressive measures against the Uitlanders. Relations between Great Britain and the Transvaal became more and more strained until at last, in October of 1899, war broke out. The Boers were a people who "could shoot and ride"; immense stretches of territory had to be fought over where the Boer was perfectly at home; he was ably led and fought within handy reach of his bases of supplies. The British were poorly offed at first; the British government failed to realize the prowess of its enemy until its armies had suffered repeated reverses; and it was conducting a war many thousands of miles away and doing it by "the bookish theory," until sad experience taught a bitter lesson. It was not until Kitchener and Roberts were finally sent down there that British arms recovered their prestige.

The Boers besieged Ladysmith on October 29, 1899, and it was not until February 28, 1900, that the town was relieved. Kimberly was besieged on October 14, and not relieved until February 15 of the following year, while the siege of Mafeking lasted from October 15, 1899, to May 19 of the next year. The capture of Cronje's army at the Modder river on February 27 of 1900 and the taking of Pretoria on June 5 were other notable events of the war. The Boers still held out in small bands and it was not until 1902 that a peace was finally concluded.

On May 31, 1902, a treaty was signed by the British and Boer representatives at the Boer capital, Pretoria. By this treaty the Transvaal and the Orange Free State came under British colonial government. No punishment was to be imposed upon the defeated by way of indemnity or fines, or in any other way, and the rights of the Boers to a participation in the government was guaranteed.

WIN RIGHT TO HOLD MEETINGS

Labor Leaders Score Victory Over Municipal Officials of McKeesport.

TO HOLD SESSIONS IN HALLS

It Had Been Alleged That the Authorities Threatened Organizers With Arrest if They Persisted in Indoor Meetings.

The American Federation of Labor will be permitted to hold meetings in halls in McKeesport, (Pa.) in its efforts to organize iron and steel workers of that section. Mayor Lysle informed A. F. of L. representatives. While a federation committee was in session with the mayor a meeting under the direction of federation organizers was in progress on a street corner in McKeesport.

The question of indoor meetings has been before the public several months, labor leaders charging that city officials were threatening them with arrest. William Z. Foster, secretary of the federation's national committee, heralded the mayor's decision as a victory for the American Federation of Labor's fight to "re-establish the right of free speech and free assembly" in McKeesport and other western Pennsylvania industrial towns.

GENERAL LABOR NOTES

Over 70,000 Belgians have been repatriated from England, but there are still 100,000 who want to stay, according to home office figures. British labor unions object.

Eleven hundred machinists, tool and die makers on a strike and locked out from a score of shops, went back to work at Chicago. They were granted their demands for the union scale of wages and hours.

District President Kennedy of the United Mine Workers announced at Hazleton, Pa., that the convention of the anthracite district will be held on August 19, when the delegates will frame the new demands to be made on the operators at the expiration of the present wage, agreement, which runs to April 1, 1920.

The strike or lockout of 600 employees of the Hamilton Beach Shoe company is settled and the factory at Racine, Wis., is again open. Fred Osius, president of the company, said that the strike had been settled and that the company had granted every demand of the employees. The labor dispute started in April.

Samuel Gompers' salary as president of the American Federation of Labor, despite his vigorous protest, was raised from \$7,500 to \$10,000 a year. In voting against the increase of his own salary, Mr. Gompers stated to the convention that enemies of labor had made his salary the subject of criticism while he was in Europe, classing him with millionaires.

The amount of unemployment in Great Britain is still serious. According to the latest figures given in the Labor Gazette, at the end of March, there remained lodged at employment exchanges 1,060,245 out of work, donation policies, 519,047 of which were those of women and girls. And these figures, of course, only represent part of the unemployment in the country.

A bill limiting work aboard all public and private vessels to eight hours a day of forty-eight hours a week was adopted by the French chamber of deputies. During the debate several deputies expressed the wish that negotiations be opened with other powers to enact similar legislation for their seamen on the ground that France would be handicapped if she were the only one to have eight hours. The government promised to begin negotiations.

An amicable adjustment of labor troubles between cotton mill owners and operatives at Charlotte, N. C., which had existed for ten weeks, has resulted in the return of the employees to work. Mill operatives went on strike at Charlotte and Concord, and a walkout was imminent at Annapolis when the settlement was reached. The mills were reopened on the "open shop" basis, and in future no discrimination will be made against union operatives.

The A. F. of L. convention rejected a proposal that organized labor favor extension of the civil service to all employees of the federal government, on the ground that such a system would lead to a transfer "from a republican form of government to a bureaucratic form of government."

The labor faction of Montreal was successful for the first time in electing candidates to the new house, which will contain seventy liberals, nine conservatives and two labor party members.

Thirty-two members of the Cigar-makers' union were fined or sentenced to jail at Chicago for violating an injunction issued by Judge Denis E. Sullivan of the superior court of Cook county.

British dressmakers are to get \$11 for a 48-hour week, under the new agreement with employers. Similar wages are paid even when the work done does not take 48 hours. Nurses also have established a 48-hour week. In England nurses are paid \$250 a year and have special allowances for a uniform, lodging with food being provided.

AGAINST "ONE BIG UNION"

Canadian Labor Organization Goes on Record as Also Opposing General Sympathetic Strike.

A definite stand in the fight of labor organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor against the One Big Union movement has been taken by the Federated Council of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers and Express and Station Employees. This organization took part in a strike about two months ago and its troubles were amicably settled by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment. The leaders of the organization declare that they are directly opposed to the general sympathetic strike and the One Big Union as demanded by western radicals and that they can be counted upon not to enter into any general strike of railway workers which may be called.

OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST

Two hundred men and women optical workers met at Chicago and organized the Optical Workers' union.

Employees of the Connecticut Breweries company of Meriden, Conn., struck because the management would not guarantee them work after July 1.

The strike of cotton mill workers in Lancashire was settled on the basis of the workers obtaining a forty-eight hour week and a 30 per cent increase in wages. Work has been resumed.

A strike of street railway workers in Rock Island and Moline, Ill., and Davenport, Ia., was averted when the conferees of the men and Tri-City Railway company agreed to arbitrate.

Great Britain's public employment service, established 10 years ago, is standing her in good stead in her industrial readjustment, according to R. C. Davidson, of the British ministry of labor, recently in Washington.

By unanimous vote the convention of the A. F. of L. decided to cancel before July 1 the so-called Baker-Gompers agreement of June 19, 1917, which provided that there should be no general strike during the period of war.

The strike of 3,500 car men of the Eastern Massachusetts Railway company was officially declared ended and the cars resumed their regular schedules. This action was taken at a meeting of the conference board of the ten local unions that had been on strike.

Manila (P. I.) has a street car strike. Acting Gov. Yeager has refused the request of the labor officials to remove the constabulary guards who are assisting the traction company in maintaining service. Manila officials declare agitators are seeking to oust foreign capital.

The Lowry National Bank of Georgia has adopted a profit-sharing arrangement with its employees. The initial payment to the workers will be 10 per cent of their salaries in the first six months of 1919, future distributions depending upon the bank earnings.

On the ground that the editors violated terms of an injunction issued in the Willys-Overland labor controversy, Federal Judge Killits at Toledo, Ohio, confiscated an entire issue of the New Voice soon after it came off the press. The confiscated issue urged a general strike.

At a meeting of the Omaha Central Labor union it was decided there should be no general strike of union labor in Omaha at the present time. The teamsters were ordered back to work for the employers who had signed the union articles and were promised the moral and financial support of organized labor.

The time lost in Canada on account of industrial disputes during April was much greater than during either March, 1919, or April, 1918. There were in existence during the month 37 strikes, involving 12,415 workpeople and resulting in a time loss to 111,088. Twenty-seven strikes were reported as having commenced during April. At the end of the month 14 strikes affecting approximately 1,812 workpeople remained unminuted.

The general sympathetic strike which had been in progress at Winnipeg, Man., since May 15 was called off. The decision of the strike committee which ended a struggle that had been exactly six weeks in effect followed a conference of delegates of the strike committee with Premier Norris and members of the provincial government. They put forward the proposition that if the government would appoint a commission to investigate into the strike and settle all disputes they would call off the general strike.

Alliance of the National American Train Dispatchers association with the "Big Four" of railroad men's brotherhoods was voted at Chicago by the former organization. The step is in line with the dispatchers' policy of supporting all movements tending to better the wages or working conditions of all classes of railroad employees.

The striking coal miners returned to work everywhere in France, owing to the adoption by parliament of a bill applying the eight hour day to the coal mining industry.

Members of the Letter Carriers' association of Detroit have petitioned congress to grant salary increases of \$500 a year to each carrier and postal clerk, and an increase of 35 cents an hour to temporary employees. The carriers request in the petition that in case this is not done immediately the employees be informed, so that they may obtain better paying work elsewhere without delay.

INCREASE WEIGHT AND VITALITY WITH PHOSPHATE

Nothing Like Plain Bitro-Phosphate to Put on Firm, Healthy Flesh and to Increase Strength, Vigor and Nerve Force.

The average person is beginning to realize more and more that the lack of physical strength and nerve exhaustion (frequently evidenced by excessive thinness) are the direct cause not only of the failure to succeed in life's struggle for the necessities of existence, but also for the handicap in one's social aspirations. Compare the thin, sickly, angular frame with



At the seaside too, the plump well-rounded figure is most admired.

The well rounded form which is usually accompanied by the bloom of health and attractiveness.

That millions of people are conscious of this handicap is evident from the continued appearance in newspapers and magazines of many suggestions proposing various remedies in food or medicine or exercises, either of which might or might not be appropriate for a given case.

Authorities, however, agree that healthy nerve tissue is absolutely essential to a strong, robust body and mind. Weak nerves, while indicated by a multitude of different symptoms, more immediately and generally result in lack of energy, sleeplessness, irritability, depression, etc., which conditions gradually consume the healthy flesh, leaving ugly hollows, a flat chest, bony neck and scrawny arms and legs.

Our bodies need more phosphate than most of them are able to extract from the foods we eat nowadays, and many opinions affirm that there is nothing which may be taken into the human system that so effectively supplies this deficiency as the pure organic phosphate known as bitro-phosphate and sold by good druggists everywhere.

The essential phosphoric food elements in bitro-phosphate assimilated by the nerve cells should soon produce a pleasing change in nerve energy and hence increased vitality and strength. With the burdens of nervousness, sleeplessness, lack of energy, etc., lifted, normal weight with its attractive fullness and ruddy glow of health replaces the former picture of skin and bones.

CAUTION:—Although Bitro-Phosphate is unexcelled for the relief of nervousness and attendant disorders, owing to its tendency to increase weight, one should watch the scales while taking it unless it is the desire to put on flesh.

Up to Date.

"We need a patriotic song," said the musical manager; "something modern that will appeal both to the popular ear and the statesman's intelligence."

"I have it," exclaimed the enthusiastic composer; "make it a medley of 'Sweet Land of Liberty' and 'A Life on the Ocean Wave.'"

FARMERS ARE WORKING HARDER

And saving their feet more than ever before. For all these workers the frequent use of Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic, healing powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath, increases their efficiency and insures needed physical comfort. It takes the Friction from the Shoe, freshens the feet, and prevents tired, aching and blistered feet. Women everywhere are constant users of Allen's Foot-Ease. Don't get foot sore, get Allen's Foot-Ease. Sold by dealers everywhere.—Adv.

Prayer and Anger.
Anger is a perfect attention of the mind from prayer, and therefore contrary to that attention—which presents our prayers in a right line to God.

There is a certain brand of charity that will give a man a crust of bread and then steal his coat.



No other lye is packed so safely and conveniently, or is so economical—not a bit wasted. No other lye or soap cleans and disinfects so easily and thoroughly as Banner Lye. It is not old-style lye. Odorous and colorless; the greatest cleanser and disinfectant the world has ever known. Use it for cleaning your kitchen, cellar, sink, dairy, milk-pans and bottles, for scrubbing walls and the labor of washing and cleaning will be cut in half. **REMOVES FURN SOAP** and saves many headaches. A 10-cent can of Banner Lye, 5 1/2 pounds of kitchen grease, ten minutes' easy work (no boiling or large hard soap or 20 gallons of suds soap). Banner Lye is sold by your grocer or druggist. Write to us for free booklet, "Uses of Banner Lye." The Farn Chemical Works Philadelphia, U.S.A.



will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches; Heals Boils, Pox, Evil, Quittor, Fistulas and infected sores quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use; does not blister or burn the skin, and requires no dressings. \$2.50 per bottle, delivered. Book 7 R free.

ABSORBINE, JR.—the antiseptic ointment for chafed, rubbed, chapped, swollen, Verrucae, Warts, Sore Throat, Stomach pain and inflammation. Price \$1.25 per bottle as dealers at delivery. Will tell you more if you write. Liberal Trial Bottle for 10c in stamps. W. F. YOUNG, P. O. Box 110, Springfield, Mass.

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